

INTERNATIONAL

Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
M. Showy. Temp. 22-10 (72-60). To-
day, variable. Yesterday's temp. 22-12 (72-
40). LANNION: Cloudy, dry. Temp. 23-13 (73-51).
Cloudy, intervals, showers.
Temp. 20-11 (68-52). CHANNEL:
Cloudy, rough. Temp. 20-15 (68-57).
NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp.
22-13 (72-51). Yesterday's temp. 23-21 (74-67).
INTERNATIONAL WEATHER-COMICS PAGE

28,509

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1974

Established 1887



An overturned car burns after mobs attacked traffic in Lourenco Marques, Mozambique.

Will Consider Individual Cases

Ford Backs Off Possibility of General Pardon

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—President Ford today drew back on his spokesman's statement yesterday that pardons were "under study" for Watergate figures and said that any request for a pardon will be considered an individual basis.

With a stormy protest arousing against the President for his action Sunday of former President Nixon and the suggestion yesterday that other Nixon administration figures might be pardoned, Mr. Ford issued a formal statement which substantially altered the comment made his name the day before.

The President said today in effect that those charged or convicted of Watergate crimes will be treated like any other individual if they make requests for pardon.

The President's statement said:

"The announcement yesterday [Acting Press Secretary John] when concerning study of the matter of presidential clemency and pardons was prompted inquires to the White House office concerning Mrs. John American's reported statement in reference to pardoning of her husband and similar public statements on behalf of others.

"Such a study is, of course, made for any request concerning pardon of an individual."

No inference

However, no inference should be drawn as to the outcome of the study in any case. Nor is a pardon of the former President, under the unique circumstances stated by me in granting it or may be under study.

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R-Pa., read the President's statement to newsmen following yesterday's meeting that Ford had with GOP congressional leaders.

Sen. Scott and House Minority Leader John Rhodes, R-Calif., said that there is "no study" of pardon requests for Watergate defendants.

Cypriots to Free Wounded POWs

NICOSIA, Sept. 11 (AP)—The

rival leaders of Greek and Turkish Cyprus agreed today to free sick and wounded prisoners from the Cyprus war, as a prelude to the general release of all captives, the United Nations said.

President Glafcos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot Vice-President Demetris Christoforou agreed to free the sick and wounded with all prisoners under 18, teachers and university students, a communiqué from the UN peace force in Cyprus said.

The date for the start of the prisoner release will be announced Friday after the next meeting between Mr. Christoforou and Mr. Clerides, the communiqué said.

Some 5,666 Known Prisoners

The number of prisoners, detainees and hostages from the Cyprus war was still being compiled by the International Red Cross, which reported 5,666 known last week, the communiqué said.

Almost four weeks after the Cyprus cease-fire, and five days after Mr. Clerides and Mr. Christoforou first agreed to free the prisoners, at least 3,314 Turkish Cypriot men were still serving in the schools and prison

Wants His Funds Abroad Returned

Ethiopia Army Arrests Selassie's Daughter

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The Ethiopian Armed Forces Committee today arrested Empress Haile Selassie's daughter, after it reported that the Emperor had refused to bring back the country billions of dollars he had deposited abroad.

The arrest of Princess Tewagnework, the Emperor's only surviving daughter, was believed to be the start of a roundup of members of the royal family but was not known if the Emperor himself also would be seized, a Western diplomat said.

A large crowd gathered outside Princess Tewagnework's home in the capital and cheered and shouted anti-imperialists as troops took her away, a diplomat said.

The princess is the wife of Andargachew Meskal, an tourist recently accused of profiting by selling communications cables after World War II.

plans to get to work to help solve current economic problems, said a United Nations official after six months of captivity on the condition that they never return to Ethiopia, diplomatic sources said.

Some estimates put his wealth abroad as high as \$10 billion. The committee said it could not wholly disentangle the overseas accounts of the Emperor because many were under code names or the names of other persons.

But it estimated that the Emperor had siphoned off most of the 857,000 ounces of gold so far taken from the Adis gold fields in Sidamo Province, which at current market prices would be worth about \$13 million. It said he also owned factories and other businesses abroad.

The committee reported that the Emperor is refusing to return any of the money, said his wealth already had been distributed to his children.

Eritrean Release Captives

ADDIS ABABA, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Eritrean guerrillas have released three American oil com-

camps where they were failed during the fighting.

More than 1,500 Greek Cypriots were locked up in the Turkish quarter of Nicosia and at least 1,188 more were in camps in Turkey.

The Red Cross estimated that two-thirds of the prisoners on both sides were civilians, not soldiers or fighters.

Elderly and invalid civilians who were abandoned in their villages during the Turkish invasion, then advanced to capture 41 per cent of the island, turning more than a third of the Cyprus population into refugees.

Negotiations were broken off last month at Geneva and the Turkish invasion army then advanced to capture 41 per cent of the island, turning more than a third of the Cyprus population into refugees.

Mr. Waldheim's personal envoy on the island, Ambassador Louis Weckman Munro, attended today's meeting with other UN officials and a delegate of the International Red Cross Committee, which will handle the prisoner releases.

The communiqué said Swiss

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

man's land between the Greek and Turkish lines in Nicosia.

The meeting was the third in a series arranged by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who said he hoped the humanitarian talks might lead to full-scale peace negotiations for Cyprus.

Negotiations were broken off last month at Geneva and the Turkish invasion army then advanced to capture 41 per cent of the island, turning more than a third of the Cyprus population into refugees.

Hundreds of Portuguese refugees were reported fleeing to South Africa. Special regulations limited the amount of money an individual can draw from the bank in a single day to 4,000 escudos (\$170).

Beira, the second city of Mozambique, was reported quiet today after several days of demonstrations.

The Lourenco Marques station appealed to citizens to stop looting.

A number of food and other stores were reported cleaned out.

Sporadic gunfire was still heard

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Some Elderly Starving

Red Cross officials have reported that in many of about 107 abandoned Greek Cypriot villages, a few residents too old to move had been left behind and some of them were starving. Some Turkish Cypriots in the Greek zone, where all able-bodied men had been arrested, were also in crucial need of help, the Red Cross said.

The latest agreement between the enemy leaders was reached at a meeting in the war-torn Ledra Palace Hotel, now a UN peace force barracks in the no-

man's land between the Greek and Turkish lines in Nicosia.

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In Pre-Election Proposals

Wilson Urges Pension Rises, More Construction Spending

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Labor party administration of Prime Minister Harold Wilson escalated its pre-election campaign today with proposals for sweeping pension reform and increased government spending for construction.

Although the proposals represent government policy, they stand little chance of being implemented unless the Wilson administration is returned to power with a clear majority in the upcoming election.

No date has yet been announced, but the Prime Minister has hinted broadly that Parliament will be dissolved shortly and that Britain's second national election in eight months will be held by mid-October.

The Wilson administration has been governing since early March, after winning more votes than the Conservatives but not enough for a majority in Parliament. The Liberals and some splinter groups hold the balance of power.

Today, the government proposed to raise spending on construction by about \$120 million (about \$76 million) over the next three years and to enact legislation that would give all workers in Britain a guaranteed retirement income with protection against inflation.

These proposals came during a week of hectic activity for the Wilson administration. A pricing strike has held up publication of a number of government policy papers, which are now coming out at the rate of at least one or two a day.

Yesterday, for example, the government announced plans to sponsor a National Consumers' Agency, and tomorrow it will issue

about \$45 million of the total would be applied for projects under the control of the Department of the Environment. These would include water supply, sewage disposal, the creation of new towns and other environmental services.

Another \$31 million would be made available to the Department of Education for school improvement projects in the next year or so. Most of this amount would go for improving or replacing old primary schools in areas of acute need.

From its present minority position in Parliament, the administration has been unable to push through any legislation opposed by the Conservatives. In the time that remains before an election is called, it is considered highly unlikely that any major legislation will be passed.

Nevertheless, British trade unions reacted to the administration's pension plan with enthusiasm. Lionel Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, called it a "milestone," indicating support for the government's campaign.

The Conservatives, who had no official comment on any of today's proposals by a government, have scheduled a press conference for tomorrow at which Edward Heath, the former prime minister, is expected to outline some of his party's campaign plans.

Proposal by Thorpe

BRIGHTON, England, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Liberal party leader Jeremy Thorpe, describing Britain's economic plight as "apalling," said today his party would be ready to join Labor and the Conservatives in a government of national unity if the crisis becomes "catastrophic."

But U.S. Treasury Under Secretary Jack Bennett said at a press conference that he was "still optimistic that an agreement could be reached between the negotiating parties in the near future." He said that the disagreements had not been so profound as to be pessimistic about the outcome of a further round of talks, which he said he hoped would take place within the next few weeks.

But EEC officials said today that no arrangements had yet been fixed for a further meeting.

Mr. Bennett expressed confidence that there was enough common ground between the negotiators to justify another meeting soon and that the chances of agreement on that occasion were "reasonable."

The United States also attached three main conditions to their own package of proposals—proposals that were not acceptable to the others. These were for imports on competition to meet the local costs of exports, conditions governing the amount of aid given by some governments along with export credits, and provision for exceptions to the normal rules to be made for state credits granted for large projects.

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Mary Anne Orr, Mahopac, New York

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Brandt's 'Disappointment' Reported

Guillaume Spy Case Is Back To Haunt Bonn Leadership

By Craig R. Whitney

BONN, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Gunter Guillaume spy scandal, which forced WILLY Brandt to give up his chancellorship to Helmut Schmidt last spring, has returned to haunt the government coalition.

A parliamentary investigating commission has begun questioning some of the leading politicians in the affair. This week, the weekly news magazine Der Spiegel published excerpts from a forthcoming book by Mr. Brandt, which hints that he was disappointed by some people who are now leading figures in Bonn.

Resentment over the spy affair and its repercussions could cause trouble in the top echelons of the government coalition, which has had enough trouble recently and has important state elections coming up on Oct. 27 in Hess and Bavaria.

The problem revolves around four men: Mr. Brandt, who is still chairman of the Social Democratic party; Mr. Schmidt, his successor as chancellor, who needs Mr. Brandt's support to hold the party's loyalty; Herbert Wehner, political strategist and parliamentary chief; and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, Mr. Brandt's interior minister, Mr. Schmidt's foreign minister and leader-designate of the local Democrats' coalition partners, the Free Democrats.

Dependent Rivals

These are men whose ambitions and personalities have often clashed and who need each other to hold their positions.

The Social Democratic leadership met yesterday to discuss the controversy stirred by the Spiegel excerpts and revelatory reports. Mr. Brandt issued a press release in which he was quoted as saying: "This press campaign is apparently aimed at drawing a negative picture of the relationship between leading figures of the party."

Mr. Schmidt, in four months in office, has succeeded in halting the dangerous decline in popularity that his party suffered in the months before Mr. Brandt's resignation. Now there are some new setbacks:

Mr. Wehner came back early from a vacation last month to a chorus of calls for his resignation because a protégé, Karl Wiemers, the Social Democratic whip in the lower house of parliament, had been accused of being about his role in an earlier scandal. Mr. Wehner had to resign under pressure on Aug. 30. But Mr. Wehner, saying he would not respond to anonymous campaigns against him in the press, stayed in his post.

Spy Charge Arrests

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He said that a shipment had been sent in mid-June to Terapur, where India operates a small nuclear reactor for peaceful purposes. The next shipment is not scheduled to take place until next month, he said.

However, the United States has been discussing the question of usage of U-235 with India in New Delhi and Washington.

The United States, in effect, wants a veto power over the use of enriched uranium in any reactor other than the one at Terapur. India has declined so far to say outright that it would not use the American uranium for other purposes, according to U.S. officials.

Marcos Frees Five Opponents

MANILA, Sept. 11 (AP).—President Ferdinand Marcos today released former Sen. Jose Diokno and four other political opponents arrested when Mr. Marcos declared martial law two years ago.

The other four were Eleuterio Adovoso, a former cabinet member; Angel Baking, a former Foreign Ministry employee convicted of belonging to the outlawed Communist party; Benjamin Gungwang, a member of the last constitutional convention, and Julian Cresta Jr., a businessman and brother-in-law of former Sen. Benigno Aquino Jr., who is still held on charges of subversion and illegal possession of firearms.

The government said Mr. Marcos freed the five men "as an act of executive clemency" to mark the President's 57th birthday today. But there was speculation that he was trying to prevent the supreme court's taking up a petition from Mr. Diokno for a writ of habeas corpus.

Franco Party's Offices Bombed in Barcelona

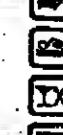
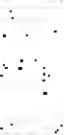
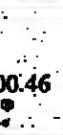
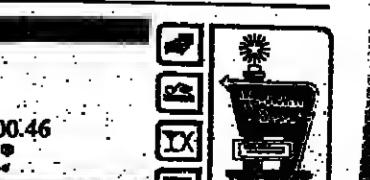
BARCELONA, Sept. 11 (UPI).—An explosion rocked the headquarters of the National Movement here last night, police sources said today. The blast, caused by a plastic bomb, shattered windows but no one was injured.

The National Movement—the Falange—is Spain's only permitted political organization. It groups the various forces which supported Generalissimo Francisco Franco in the 1936-39 civil war.

China Balks

HONG KONG, Sept. 11 (UPI).—China said today it "absolutely does not recognize" India's move which made Sikkim an associate state.

The official Chinese attitude was expressed in a Foreign Ministry statement released by the New China news agency and broadcast by Radio Peking.



مکان من الصلح

in of Severe Recession

ord Told by Labor Leaders flation Moves Not Working

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—A nation's top labor leaders told President Ford today that government's anti-inflation efforts are not working and are to plunge the country into a severe recession with high unemployment.

At the White House meeting, Ford announced that he is to create 85,000 new public jobs to ease unemployment. At the same time, state public utility commissioners were meeting with federal officials on rate increases for electric companies.

Ford told the labor leaders he will speed up the spending of \$45 million, set aside for to be created in state and governments. Another \$1.2 billion will be available to local governments for manpower programs, he said.

'Compassion' Vowed

Ford said his administration will watch unemployment, at about 5.4 per cent of the force, and will "act with compassion" if it gets out of hand. He will not permit the burden necessary economic restraint on those members of society least able to bear the costs," Ford said.

He urged the establishment of "task forces" to watch the problem areas of the economy, such as health, agriculture and productivity, and said he favored a permanent wage-prices review board.

Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Meany and most other labor leaders welcomed a statement by President Ford that he would not reimpose wage and price controls.

Mr. Ford said he saw "an emergency" under which he would recommend that the controls be brought back.

Pay Action' Urged

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—The Senate Civil Service Committee recommended today that the full Senate override President Ford's deferral of a 5.5 per cent pay boost for federal employees.

Mr. Ford postponed a scheduled Oct. 1 raise until Jan. 1 in an effort to save \$700 million from the federal payroll as an anti-inflation measure.

ord Says He Doesn't Plan

eneral Pardon in Watergate

(Continued from Page 1)

er," Sen. Mondale said he will propose constitutional amendment to allow Congress to overturn future presidential pardons by two-thirds vote.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., "I would hope the President would declare at least a 30-day moratorium on any further actions over Watergate."

The wave of national criticism of his pardon of Mr. Nixon could have shown the President his instincts are clearly out of touch with the vast majority of the people of America. In the atmosphere a premature pardon for others involved in Watergate would be even a bigger mistake."

Robert Taft Jr., R-Ohio,

names in Wellington

ELLINGTON, New Zealand, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Sir Christopher Soames, Common Market commissioner for external relations, arrived here today for a lay visit to New Zealand. He met with members of the government, opposition leaders, representatives of farmers' associations.

The President called on both labor and industry to use restraint in future wage and price increases.

The administration, he said, has prepared contingency plans which it will send to Congress to ease unemployment if it appears the jobless rate will rise to "substantially higher levels." Mr. Ford said: "We certainly cannot be complacent about any American lacking work."

The labor leaders were nearly unanimous in calling for an easing of the government's tight-money policies, which have led to record interest rates and they warned against plans to cut federal spending.

Leonard Woodcock, the president of the United Auto Workers Union, said reductions in federal spending, in addition to the tight-money policies, "will deepen the recession, will increase prices."

He called for an easing of monetary policy, allocation of credit to hard-pressed industries, such as housing and utilities, and tax-reform and income-maintenance plans.

He urged the establishment of "task forces" to watch the problem areas of the economy, such as health, agriculture and productivity, and said he favored a permanent wage-prices review board.

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MUDDED BUT UNBOWED — These are the U.S. Navy's Tadpoles, sailors who are undergoing basic underwater demolition training, after a muddy workout in San Diego. The Navy says the volunteers "must possess the highest qualities of endurance, aggressiveness, personal determination and ability" for the job.

Senator Scorns Transition Budget

Nixon Fund Bid Called 'Snow Job'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—Sen. Joseph Montoya, D-N.M., told a Ford administration spokesman today that he apparently was "given quite a snow job" by Richard Nixon's aides who helped prepare an \$850,000 budget for Mr. Nixon's return to private life.

Sen. Montoya, chairman of a Senate Appropriations subcommittee looking into the budget request, made the remark during questioning of General Services Administrator Arthur Sampson who defended the proposal before the panel.

Government records show the request proposes to combine the

benefits of two separate laws in order to provide Mr. Nixon more than twice the funds former President Lyndon Johnson received for his period of transition to private life.

Mr. Sampson told the Senate panel that he did not know the

full extent of services and sup-

posed that Mr. Nixon will need

He said the requested funds

would make the former Presi-

dent's "records and advice" avail-

able to the American people and

the world.

Mr. Sampson then outlined

what he described as a very

sophisticated security system the

GSA plans to build and maintain

for Mr. Nixon's records under an

agreement that he and the for-

mer President signed last week.

The agreement makes the gov-

ernment responsible for the secu-

rity of Mr. Nixon's presidential

materials and provides for the

Toronto Bank Aide Held in Embezzling

TORONTO, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Police have arrested the manager of a Toronto branch of the Bank of Montreal on a charge of stealing more than \$3 million from the bank during the last two years.

The police said unauthorized

deposits of more than \$3 million

were made to companies.

Eric Waddilove, 33, the manager of

the bank's Horner Hill branch

was charged Monday. The money

has not been recovered.

At the request of a higher court,

Judge Strick, had already pos-

ited the start of the trial three

weeks.

States Refuse Bait

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—U.S. District Court Judge John Sirica today refused a request from H. R. Haldeman to delay further the Watergate cover-up trial scheduled to begin Sept. 30.

Judge Sirica also turned down

a request from another of the six

defendants, Gordon Strachan, that charges against him be dropped.

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**Democrats Call
Congress Session
After Elections**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—Democratic congressional leaders

today scheduled a post-election

session and outlined an ambitious

legislative program for the rest

of the year.

They revived hopes for passage

of tax reform and national health

insurance bills, listing both for

final action when the session is

resumed after the Nov. 5 elections.

They also said that they plan-

ned to act on the nomination of

Nelson Rockefeller as vice-presi-

dent and a trade negotiation bill

before Congress recessed in mid-

October.

The decisions were made at an

early morning meeting and outlined

in a joint statement by

Senate Democratic leader Mike

Mansfield of Montana and House

Speaker Carl Albert of Okla-

homa.

Meanwhile, the Senate Rules

and Administration Committee

today set Sept. 23 for the start

of hearings on Mr. Rockefeller's

nomination. It asked him to

make public then or sooner a

financial statement listing his as-

sets, liabilities and net worth.

Such a statement already has

been submitted to the commit-

tee in confidence, but chair-

man Howard Cannon, D-New-

England, said public disclosure

was the only way to deal

with conflict of interest ques-

tions.

The report listed 12 law-

suits in which more than \$12 million is sought were still pend-

ing against the campaign opera-

tion, which was once called the

most successful political fund-

raising effort in U.S. history. A

surplus of more than \$5 million

was on hand after the 1972 elec-

tion.

The report listed \$1.36 million,

of which \$75,000

went to settle Watergate lawsuits

brought by the Democratic Na-

tional Committee and its former

chairman, Lawrence O'Brien.

Lawyers for former campaign

director John Mitchell, who was

acquitted with Mr. Stans, have

submitted bills totaling \$471,361.

July 11, 1974

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1974

Primaries Held in 13 States

Carey Wins N.Y. Democratic Race

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP).—Rep. Hugh Carey scored a smashing victory in New York's Democratic primary for governor, and nine governors and five senators easily won renomination in the last big round of state primaries elections.

Although yesterday was generally a good day for incumbents,

three congressmen were defeated

—Rep. Bertram Podell, D-N.Y.,

who goes on trial for perjury to-

day; Rep. Robert Tierney, D-N.Y.,

and Rep. Glenn Davis, R-N.Y.

In New York, former U.S. At-

torney General Ramsey Clark, a

transplanted Texan running on a

platform of political reform, cap-

ture the Democratic nomination for senator. Mr. Clark, like Rep.

Jerome Thomas, a conservative

former Democrat, lost his fourth bid for the gubernatorial

nomination despite the backing of

both the state Democratic or-

U.S. Democratic Party Adds Rights for Members Abroad

PARIS, Sept. 11 (UPI)—It is believed to be the first such extension overseas of U.S. citizens' rights. Americans living abroad have won the right to have voting delegates at the Democratic party's national functions in the United States.

Those registering as Democrats with party committees in six European countries and Israel will vote next month to select four overseas Americans' delegates to the Democratic Conference on Party Organization and Policy.

The conference will be held Dec. 4-6 in Kansas City, Mo., to select a party charter, the first in U.S. history, and to prepare for the party's 1976 national convention.

Each international delegate will have one-half of a vote.

Considering that there were 2,203 delegates at the Democratic National Convention of 1972, the two full votes will constitute only a small fraction of the section's ballots, but leaders of the Democratic Party Committee Abroad are enthusiastic about having achieved any share of the political decision-making in the United States.

Previous Limitations

Until now, they note, American Democrats living abroad have been able to send voting delegates to party congresses from only certain U.S. territories—Guam, the Virgin Islands and the Panama Canal Zone.

The committee's leaders say that the party's extension of its decision-making process to overseas Democrats will strengthen the voice of Americans abroad with respect to abstentions voting rights in federal elections, Medicare benefits, Social Security, tax matters and other issues involving Congress and other branches of the U.S. government.

The Democrats are joined with Republicans in the Bipartisan Committee for American Voters Overseas, which 13 months ago launched a worldwide drive to gain a vote in federal elections for U.S. citizens living abroad. The bipartisan committee estimated that 700,000 Americans reside overseas.

The Democrats have set up committees for their party voting in Austria, Belgium, France, West Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as well as Israel. A person wishing to vote in next month's election of four delegates from the seven countries should register by mail with the committee in his country of residence.

As party committees are formed in other countries, voter registration and participation in Democratic party elections abroad will be expanded to those nations.

Included in the review are such questions as the following:

Should the United States support the movement by other Latin American countries to lift the 10-year-old economic and diplomatic sanctions against Cuba; should the United States support moves to invite Cuba to attend next March's hemispheric foreign ministers' conference in

SALES GIMMICK—A car lot in Kansas City, Kan., would indicate that this Volkswagen was run into the ground. The device has even attracted customers. Associated Press

U.S. Reviewing Cuban Policy In Wake of Recent 'Signals'

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The United States has undertaken a review of its entire Cuban policy in the light of recent signs that Premier Fidel Castro is interested in starting a dialogue.

This policy review, begun as one of the first actions of the Ford administration, covers a range of issues involving the United States, Cuba and the Latin American nations.

Word of the review came after three Latin American nations voted on the Organization of American States to lift all sanctions against Cuba.

Included in the review are such questions as the following:

Should the United States support the movement by other Latin American countries to lift the 10-year-old economic and diplomatic sanctions against Cuba; should the United States support moves to invite Cuba to attend next March's hemispheric foreign ministers' conference in

Ford to Visit Japan Beginning on Nov. 19

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—President Ford will visit Japan for three days beginning Nov. 19, the White House has announced.

Mrs. Ford will accompany the President on the first visit of a U.S. chief of state to Japan. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is also expected to accompany Mr. Ford.

The United States has not yet indicated how it would respond to the proposal of the three

nations.

Two candidates from each of the seven countries, once registered, can be nominated for a place on the ballot by a petition signed by five other Democrats registered with the committee in his country of residence. The deadline for filing nominations is Sept. 22.

If more than two persons are nominated from one country, the committee there will conduct a "primary" election by mail. All voters will receive by mail, before such a primary or the mid-October "general election" in the seven countries, biographies on all the candidates, including an outline of their stands on national and international issues.

Mother Helps Police Unravel A Mystery

ROME, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—

A mother, enraged that her son cut the sleeves out of his sweater to use as masks in a bank robbery, unwittingly gave him away to police.

Police found several sweater sleeves in a getaway car used by bandits who robbed a bank at Fiumicino, near Rome, of more than 3 million lire (about \$3,500).

When they went with the sleeves to the home of a suspect, Andrea Fanton, 20, his mother blurted out: "You rotten swine, why have you ruined your sweater?"

Mr. Fanton was arrested with two compatriots and charged with armed robbery and criminal association.

Anti-Japanese Mob Attacks Bank in Seoul

SEOUL, Sept. 11 (AP)—About

300 war veterans stormed the downtown branch of the Tokyo Bank here today and smashed its signboard and nine windowpanes in another anti-Japanese protest. Riot police dispersed them after firing tear gas.

Earlier, the police said they seized two men near the Japanese Embassy who had five sticks of TNT and 24 gasoline bombs and who were planning to blow up the embassy.

U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Richard Ericson met twice with Foreign Minister Kim Dong Jo amid reports that the United States was urging Japan and Korea to settle their dispute quickly.

In Tokyo, the Japanese government announced the appointment of Estusuhiro Shihira, vice-president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic party, as a special envoy to South Korea to try to straighten out the dispute between the two countries.

Relations between the two American allies have been badly strained since the Aug. 15 assassination attempt by a Korean resident of Japan against President Chung Ju Park. Mr. Park's wife was killed.

Several groups of Anti-Communist League members and other organizations staged noisy demonstrations around the embassy, burning a mock coffin and an effigy of Japanese Foreign Minister Toshiro Kizura. Last Friday, a crowd broke into the embassy and wrecked some of the offices, and Monday and yesterday 10,000 demonstrators besieged the building until the police used tear gas.

The demonstrators repeated their demand that Japan apologize for the assassination attempt and outlaw the pro-Pyongyang Korean Residents Association which Seoul contends was behind the attempt on the President's life.

In Pusan, 1,000 war veterans demonstrated in front of the Japanese Consulate but were dispersed by riot police.

If Cuba, Russia Do the Same Chile Offers to Free All Prisoners

SANTIAGO, Sept. 11 (AP)—Chile's military government today said it would free virtually all persons imprisoned after the bloody coup against Marxist President Salvador Allende a year ago today. If Cuba and the Soviet Union agreed to release an equal number of prisoners,

Army Gen. Augusto Pinochet, chief of the ruling military junta, told the nation that the state of emergency that had been in effect since the coup was being lifted.

But he warned in an annual address that a state of siege would go into effect which, although less stringent, would still mean continued military trials and continuation of the night curfew.

He said the military would not turn over power to civilians again "until a new generation of Chileans can assume the direction of the public life."

Between 3,000 and 6,000 persons are estimated to be in detention camps and prisons a year after the coup. Gen. Pinochet said the junta "is ready to authorize, with the exception of some especially grave cases, that those who want to can abandon the national territory." Those who do not go into exile, he said, would face prosecution.

"The world and the nation should appreciate that this generation is an effective example of the spirit of national pacification which inspires us," he said.

But Gen. Pinochet made liberation of prisoners conditional on agreements by Cuba and the Soviet Union to release an equal number of prisoners.

He said the junta would allow the International Red Cross to supervise such an operation, describing Cuba and the Soviet Union as "countries which are themselves true prisons."

The junta broke relations with both nations after the coup, charging them with interfering in Chile's internal affairs. Since then, the government has accused both of mounting an aggressive propaganda campaign to discredit the military government.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministry announced last night the release of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier del Solar, imprisoned since the coup.

The government has issued a safe conduct pass so that Mr. Letelier could go to Venezuela, the statement said.

By the time the ministry issued its statement, Mr. Letelier had flown to Caracas.

2,000 Executions Alleged

SEOUL, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The Chilean military government executed more than 2,000 prisoners within four months of the coup, a London-based organization of lawyers said.

Amnesty International, a privately-financed group with consultative status with the United Nations, issued the report to mark the anniversary today of the coup.

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26 Die in Zambia Mishap

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 11 (UPI)—South African justice minister told Parliament that 346 persons were prosecuted and 307 convicted in the year ended June 30, 1974, under the immorality act which prohibits sex between different races.

Commerce Court—head office Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

It cannot be told. Only experienced. For Tia Maria, the unique coffee liqueur, is distilled according to a secret recipe 200 years old.

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Commerce Court—head office Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

The secret of Tia Maria.

Commerce Court—head office Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce

جوليو 150

Union Support Is Sought**Leader of British Coal Board Pushes Ambitious Expansions**

By Alan Tiller

LONDON (UPI).—Six months after one of its most bitter strikes, Britain's coal industry is now effectively launched on expansion," according to Sir Derek Ezra, the chairman of the National Coal Board.

The leader of the state-run industry said in an interview, however, that the "full support" of the National Union of Miners was necessary to fulfill its ambitions. £1.4 billion (about \$3.2 billion) 10-year program to raise production to 150 million tons a year.

It would help bridge the nation's energy shortage until the 1980s, when North Sea oil is expected to meet virtually all of Britain's needs.

It is coal's big chance. Britain's energy secretary, Eric Varley, a former miner, also backs the program, and his support will mean £600 million in addition to normal investment expectations of £300 million.

Yorkshire, Midlands

In the main coal fields, in Yorkshire and the Midlands, the drive is on to extend existing mines and find new seams. The Coal Board already is employing more deep drilling "rigs" on land than are working in the entire North Sea for oil.

Planning approval is being sought to open up a huge new mine at Selby, in Yorkshire, which could produce 10 million tons a year by the 1980s and employ 3,000 men. It would be Europe's biggest mine, a symbol of coal's renewed importance.

Geologists estimate there are one billion tons of coal under Selby's fields, and Sir Derek called the 3.25-meter seam close to the surface "the last virgin reserves in Western Europe."

New anthracite mines are to be developed in south Wales. A recruiting drive is accompanied by increased automation, such as at Longannet, Scotland, which has surface-to-pit-face radio contact, computer blending of various coals and a common exit point for the output of three mines.

Boom Forecast

Like the United States, but unlike Western Europe, coal in Britain appears on the verge of a boom period, with power stations, industry and the domestic market calling for more.

The full support of the miners, however, has been held up by the lack of an agreement between the board and the union over the form of a new incentive plan to raise productivity at the pits.

In all sides of the industry, it is agreed that new seams and new technology are not enough; productivity has to be raised if the industry is to capitalize on its new chance to remain competitive.

During the summer, the board, the union and the government agreed that "an effective scheme of incentives for increased production should be introduced."

"Bite" in Plan

But what is effective? Sir Derek believes that each man, each pit, has to be rewarded for what it produces. Only then will an incentive plan have what he calls "bite."

He is opposed by militant left-wingers in the union who, for a variety of reasons, some of them ideological, want a "national-based" plan which does not differentiate between coal regions.

Behind the Coal Board's insistence on "bite" lie erratic and sometimes disappointing production figures since the huge effort began to get the pits functioning again after the strike. The walkout ended in March, after the defeat of the Conservative government. The miners accepted the new Labor government's offer of pay increases of up to £15 a week.

There is doubt whether this year's target of 130 million tons will be reached.

Sir Derek told the miners' annual conference recently that

production was running at a rate of 114 million tons a year. Urging them to try to raise production, he said: "Anything less than 130 million tons could lead to serious shortages and to difficulties and to hardship, particularly to people in the domestic market."

The 130 million tons this year is the launching pad for our plan for the future—and if we get off to a bad start, we can hardly expect eventually to get within striking distance of the demand levels I have indicated for the 1980s," he said.

Ground Given

The conference shelved the Yorkshire miners' demand for a £20-a-week wage increase in favor of a call for "substantial" pay increases. It is estimated that the board's incentive plan could raise output by 4 per cent a year and the miners' pay by about £12 a week.

The board and the union have been engaged all summer in tangled negotiations over the plan. The board has given some ground by agreeing that a proportion of extra income should be paid to all workers in the collieries. But it still wants the men actually producing the coal to get a larger share.

The 27-man executive of the miners' union was scheduled to meet here today to decide whether to accept.

"It may go through," said Sir Derek of his plan. "The left wing is quiet at the moment. The bulk of the men would like the scheme. If it is adopted, no one will get less than they are now and I think there will be benefits for all—the men, the industry and the country."

Elections Near

Coal Board officials are hopeful that two of the union's top three officials, president Joe Gormley and Scottish leader Mick McGahey, will say "yes," and that the Yorkshire firebrand, Arthur Scargill, will not have enough support. "There is no room for private industry in this country," Mr. Scargill has said.

The proximity of the general elections is an obvious reason for the "quietness" of the union's left wing.

Sir Derek sees more than coal productivity at stake. He believes similar incentive plans should be introduced in all basic or "wealth-creating" industries.

He said: "The country has tried restricting the money supply, an incomes policy, changing interest rates. The only way to meet the immediate needs of the country is to create more national industrial wealth. Ours is the type of scheme which is the most positive and which will reduce our dependence on imports."

U.S., Egypt Sign Pact On Wheat to Cairo

CAIRO, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Egypt and the United States signed an agreement today under which America undertook to supply 100,000 tons of wheat to Egypt during the first quarter of 1975, an official announcement said.

Egyptian Foreign Trade Minister Fathi Metwalli told newsmen the agreement was yet another step toward implementing the declaration of principles for Egyptian-American cooperation, proclaimed at the end of former President Nixon's visit to Egypt in June.

Behind the Coal Board's insistence on "bite" lie erratic and sometimes disappointing production figures since the huge effort began to get the pits functioning again after the strike. The walkout ended in March, after the defeat of the Conservative government. The miners accepted the new Labor government's offer of pay increases of up to £15 a week.

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Sir Derek told the miners' annual conference recently that



United Press International
EQUAL RIGHTS—Bambi Lee, 18, is the first female professional window washer in California. Here she is outside the 28th floor of a San Francisco building.

Vietnamese Clash Near Hué; Saigon Will Try 16 Officers

SAIGON, Sept. 11 (AP).—New fighting erupted between Hué and Danang on the northern coast today and a battalion-sized government base was overrun by North Vietnamese forces, field sources reported.

In Saigon, the Ministry of Defense announced today it planned to prosecute two former brigadier generals and 14 other officers, ranging in rank from colonel to first lieutenant, for corruption in the armed forces.

Twenty-two other officers, from colonels to captains, have also been disciplined for their part in corruptive practices, the ministry said in a communiqué broadcast over Saigon radio.

Sources from the old imperial capital of Hué said scores of North Vietnamese, moving behind

a barrage of about 500 rocket and mortar shells, pushed into the Hoa Binh base before dawn.

Militiamen Defenders

The base is located about 38 miles southeast of Hué. Danang is another 25 miles below the base.

There was no immediate word on the fate of the government defenders, about 400 militiamen.

Meanwhile traffic on Highway 1 between the two cities was still suspended by late evening after Viet Cong saboteurs blew up the nearby Phu Loc bridge.

Tank-led government reinforcements moved into the area and sporadic fighting had been reported.

Also in the northern quarter of South Vietnam, fighting continued in the region 15 to 30 miles southwest of Danang.

The Saigon command said seven government soldiers were killed and 37 were wounded in a series of clashes and shellings at night. Twenty-four North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed, the command reported.

In Hué, meanwhile, the political situation continued to be tense after an estimated 5,000 Catholics demonstrated Sunday against corruption and press repression in the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu. The demonstration was broken up by police using tear gas.

Field reports said that last night a large number of Buddhists tried to gather at the Tu Dam pagoda in Hué which was the headquarters for demonstrations in 1963 which eventually led to the fall of President Ngo Dinh Diem.

The Buddhists were barred by security police from entering the pagoda where they had planned to gather for a ceremony to inaugurate the local chapter of the so-called National Reconciliation Force. The force is urging an end to the fighting in South Vietnam and implementation of the political provisions of the Paris agreement which call for the establishment of the three segment National Council of Reconciliation and Concord.

The country's trash cans may contain some of its most precious untapped resources, the paper said.

Some Martini drinkers believe the only right way to drink the right one is on the rocks.

Others allow that a twist of lemon adds a pleasing tartness.

But those with a taste for adventure know there are many ways to enjoy Martini.

Martini and soda, Martini and tonic, Martini and gin—whatever you choose to put with it, Martini's light, bright taste still comes singing through.

So never be afraid to experiment with Martini. It's the right one to have—any way.

Stirring Press Criticism**French Cabinet Meets Symbolically in Lyons**

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The government went to the provinces today for the first time since World War II, a controversial move that President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing says symbolizes his intention to decentralize France from Paris.

Today's cabinet meeting in Lyons, France's third largest city, after Marseilles, was the first time the Cabinet had met outside Paris in peacetime. Governments moved to the provinces at times during the Franco-Prussian war and World Wars I and II, but never for a routine weekly cabinet meeting.

The move has spurred considerable criticism that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing continues to be preoccupied with style rather than substance in his administration. Press criticism has been so strong that it prompted Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to telephone the Paris newspaper *France-Soir* last week to protest that the Lyons move wasn't a "gimmick" but rather a symbol of the decentralization that was planned.

Sensitive French Issue

The controversy was stirred because Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was tampering with one of the most sensitive of French issues—Paris vs. the provinces. People here still are classified as Jacobins or Girondists depending on their views on the decentralization issue. Napoleon generally is credited with establishing the tentacular system that ties the provinces to Paris, although the origins of French centralization go back to the Capetian kings of the 14th century.

In 1969, Gen. de Gaulle lost a referendum and resigned as president when voters rejected his

ideas on what he called regionalization. Former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas fell into disarray with the Gaullist party a year later when he proposed regional reforms that the party judged too daring. Gaullist strength traditionally has been in Paris, rather than the provinces.

An official spokesman commented here last week that the government had been shocked by the near unanimous opposition in *Le Quotidien de Paris*, Paris' newest daily, was even tougher: "Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has the tendency, which is increasing as his charm wears off, to mistake the decoration for the room, the envelope for its contents and style for action."

Today's meeting was devoted mainly to a reform of the social security system, bringing more than one million people under coverage who had formerly been excluded. The government also named Jean Laloy as head of the Foreign Ministry's cultural affairs department, promoting a well-known diplomat who had been demoted under Gen. de Gaulle because of his support for a united Europe.

Poland Trip Planned

LYONS, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will make an official visit to Poland in the first half of 1975, a spokesman announced today.

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200 French Draftees Stage Protest March

DRAUGUIGNAN, France, Sept. 11 (AP).—In an unprecedented demonstration, nearly 200 French Army draftees marched through the streets of this southern French city yesterday demanding higher pay, more leave and other reforms.

Also in the northern quarter of South Vietnam, fighting continued in the region 15 to 30 miles southwest of Danang.

The Saigon command said seven government soldiers were killed and 37 were wounded in a series of clashes and shellings at night. Twenty-four North Vietnamese and Viet Cong were killed, the command reported.

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The right one

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Nightmare Compounded

The horrendous implications of President Ford's untimely pardon for Richard Nixon are finally becoming apparent to the White House. The official disclosure that the President is now considering pardons for all those convicted or accused of Watergate-related crimes underscores the peril his rash action poses for every concept of justice, law and leadership in this democracy.

There is obvious merit to the argument that it is grossly unfair to prosecute and punish the underlings when the ex-President in whose service and for whose benefit the misdeeds were committed is given blanket absorption—without either confession or even specification in any formal document of the crimes for which he is being pardoned.

But something else is even more obvious: The foreclosing by President Ford of the judicial process on which the nation now depends to learn the truth of the abuses perpetrated upon it by the man who put Mr. Ford in the White House would make the new President the central figure in a cover-up as worrisome and divisive as the one that drove Mr. Nixon out of office.

Instead of closing the book on an agonizing national scandal, amnesty for all the Watergate conspirators and cancellation of a trial now less than three weeks away would perpetuate that scandal with far graver political, legal and moral consequences than those the country has already suffered. No

convincing argument could be advanced for keeping any convicted public official, judge or civil servant in jail. Indeed, it would be hard to explain why all the prisons should not be emptied and all the courts disbanded.

It is precisely because the dangers inherent in indiscriminate and ill-considered invocation of the pardoning power are so overwhelming that it has been used only under extraordinary circumstances across the centuries of English and American jurisprudence. Each exercise of executive clemency involves risk to the concept of equal justice, except in instances where the original conviction was demonstrably unjust.

That is why President Ford, having erred so grievously in his precipitate pardoning of his predecessor before any court process against him had even begun, would do well to think through the implications of further pardons more carefully than he did the first.

The issue is not, and never has been, primarily one of putting a few people into prison cells. Rather, the issue is to affirm that the United States is a nation of laws—laws that apply equally to all citizens—operating under a constitutional system strong enough to survive an attempt at intimidation and subversion from the loftiest positions of power.

Only after that affirmation is complete, will it be time to consider mitigating circumstances that might warrant clemency.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Growing Dossier

Hopes for an "Open Presidency," marked by candor and forthrightness, threaten to become casualties of Mr. Ford's mishandling of the Watergate aftermath.

Apparently, no one in Congress—and few in the White House—were consulted or even informed about the delicate decision to pardon Richard Nixon. An obscure private lawyer was engaged to make contacts with the former President in deepest secrecy, just two days after the President had informed the country that he would not move in advance of the normal processes of law.

The official White House spokesman was instructed by presidential intimates to deny categorically that there had been any negotiation with Mr. Nixon in his San Clemente hideaway—a full week after the clandestine talks began. To his great credit, the spokesman, J.F. terHorst, quit his post.

The President explained that fears for the health of his predecessor figured largely in his decision to grant clemency, but it is far from clear on what information he based those fears. Only whispered reports from several of Mr. Nixon's old cronies have come

out so far, and these are totally at odds with testimony of less involved visitors to San Clemente, who found the former President in glowing health. How well can a President so easily sway in a decision of such moment measure up to the challenges involved in fateful negotiations with foreign powers and domestic interests eager to capitalize on gullibility or weakness?

Even more ominous for the future, President Ford has allowed a dangerous note to creep into his public evaluation of the Nixon administration's fatal scandals. They were a national tragedy "in which we all have played a part," Mr. Ford said in granting pardon.

It is accurate to say that all Americans have been victims of this tragedy. But there is no accuracy at all in suggesting that the American people, not just the cynical handful who occupied positions of highest power, bear the blame for it. If that is President Ford's considered judgment, it is a fusing of responsibility which bodes only ill for the near and distant future.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Pardoning Mr. Nixon

The question arises whether in any circumstances, and whatever the consequences, a man should be put above the law because he is president.

The granting of the pardon to Mr. Nixon could set as terrifying a precedent as his exposure and sacking has set a good one.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

* * *

The most powerful democracy in the world... today gives us a magisterial lesson in princely absolutism. No republic on our continent accords its president a right of pardon as broad and irrevocable as that which Mr. Ford has just exercised to the benefit of Mr. Richard Nixon.

The measure taken by President Ford will lend itself to controversy, as much as it is paired with the sentimental considerations which tore from Mr. Nixon sights of contribution in the same style.

The pardon saves Richard Nixon the heavy stakes, but it doesn't save his face. It clearly implies that the ex-President was in a position of threatened indictment, that the arm of the law was soon to strike.

Mr. Nixon had a narrow escape, but at the price of a new humiliation. He who hinted, the day after his resignation, that he could do without favorable treatment, now seizes the perch offered him to climb out of the abyss into which he sank deeper each day.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

* * *

A trial would adversely affect the political climate in America just at a time when calm appears at hand. President Ford has placed this need first in putting a definitive end to Watergate.

—From *De Telegraaf* (Amsterdam).

* * *

The decision was Ford's first mistake. Ford does not have it in mind to give unconditional amnesty to the Americans who opposed the Vietnam war and were forced to leave their country. But Nixon—guilty of

—From the *Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

September 12, 1899

CHICAGO—The sentence of life imprisonment for Loeb and Leopold, rather than the death sentence, has focused the attention of the country on this city. Feelings are running high against the two youths. Letters have been received from all over the country and the strictest measures of precaution have been taken to protect their lives. Already the jail where they are staying has received a bomb threat.



Somebody Got to Ford

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—By succumbing to emotion and not even waiting for the completion of a secret study on the effects of pardoning Richard M. Nixon, President Ford has raised serious questions of his performance in time of crisis.

At the moment Sunday morning when Mr. Ford bloodied his young presidency by issuing the pardon, selected lawyers on and off the government payroll were quietly preparing a study he had requested on legal and political ramifications of a Nixon pardon.

Preliminary reports of that study submitted to White House counsel Philip Buchen suggested it was much too soon for any possible pardon. That view was shared by Buchen himself as well as other aides. President Ford brought into the White House, "I don't know one Ford man either on his staff or in his kitchen cabinet, who wanted an immediate pardon," a Ford insider told us.

Gen. Alexander Haig, the chief of staff inherited from Nixon, was viewed by these Ford insiders as advocating a quick pardon. But not even the mighty Haig is believed influential enough to have swayed the President from the resolve expressed at his Aug. 28 press conference to await action by special prosecutor Leon Jaworski before considering a pardon for Nixon.

What changed the President's mind? The answer is put identically by several Ford advisers: "Somebody got to Ford." Specifically, that "somebody" told the President that Nixon was in precarious condition emotionally and physically and could not survive under threat of prosecution.

Different Story

This certainly was not the message brought back from San Clemente by Benito Becker, the young Washington lawyer sent there by Mr. Ford to negotiate a composed Nixon, wholly in command of himself, and so reported to the White House.

Accordingly, the "somebody" was a person in far more intimate contact with the real Nixon at San Clemente. In the opinion of one informed Ford adviser, it was Julie Nixon Eisenhower, the former president's engagingly bright daughter, who has always been a favorite of Mr. Ford's.

Whoever the San Clemente caller, Mr. Ford's stunning reversal is seen by his closest advisers as dictated not by politics but by personal compassion. Here, then, is no repeat of the infamous Saturday night massacre. Most private advisers of the President within his own party goes not to motives but to judgment.

The cost of that bad judgment is running perilously high. By breaking past promises, Mr. Ford has shredded his own credibility and put all Republican candidates on the Watergate spot less than two months before the election. His presidency, his relations with Congress and Republican campaign prospects all have been damaged.

Republicans are consequently asking whether this was a single abysmal aberration or a clue to congenital behavior in time of crisis. They desperately hope the former is the case because of the unwholesome parallel in this crisis with President Nixon, who never consulted his party.

Only Haig, Buchen and com-

rade Robert Hartman were kept fully informed about the pardon.

Mr. Ford took no advance sound-

ings of congressional reaction. A long-time Ford intimate, House Minority Leader John Rhodes (one of the few Republicans giving the pardon his private ap-

proval), was informed Sunday

night at the ninth tee at Burn-

ing Tree following the public an-

nouncement. Nor is there any

sign that another wise old Ford

crony, Melvin R. Laird, was con-

sulted in advance. The Cabinet

—including still another Ford

crony, Secretary of the Interior

Rogers Morton—was ignored.

terHorst Role

Least explicable of all was the failure to confide in Press Secre-

tary Gerald F. terHorst. It is

believed at the White House that

his resignation was dictated not

only by substantive disagree-

ment with the pardon but also that, by being kept in the dark, he gave incorrect information to newsmen last week.

Attempting to protect the new President, terHorst removed from the payroll six thousand Nixon partisans such as Kenneth B. Clawson and Father John McLaughlin. Other Ford staffers believe Haig resented this role by terHorst. Thus, the puzzle deepens: Why ignore terHorst, a savvy veteran of 16 years as a Washington correspondent and a friend of Mr.

Haig? Ford's own longer, and instead

shorter, tenure as attorney general remained of Nixon days. When one cabinet member was informed Sunday morning of the President's decision, he got the strong impression from Haig that Jaworski had approved the pardon. When he later learned the

President had done so, he was shocked to learn that Haig had approved the pardon. When he later learned the

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Following The Pardon For Nixon

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—The Nixon

was profoundly disturbed for what it foretold about Ford's presidency.

The decision itself, the way it was arrived at, the quality of persons the President chose to advise him, and the thoughts which he disclosed in his statement of explanation, bode ill for his future conduct.

The decision is widely recognized as a mistake, morally, legally.

Morally, it introduces intolerable inequalities into all the Watergate-related trials. Cynicism, dead and disengaging, has been injected like a corrosive acid into the fair face of American justice.

Legally, it complicates and potentially compromise the trials Nixon's former associates.

Politically, it associates a public President and the Republican party with the corrupt, the lying, and the blatant hypocrisy of Watergate less than a month after GOP thought it was freed of the Nixon incident.

President Ford acted in haste and failed to consult the special prosecutor or the attorney general. He relied on Philip Buchen, his former law partner in Grand Rapids who is now White House counsel, and Ben Becker, a young Washington attorney who acted as secret intermediary between the White House and Nixon.

Becker's Past

In private practice Becker

represented two disreputable businessmen convicted of stock fraud who now accuse of urging them to give false testimony, a charge he denies.

Becker's defense of Buchen is his defense of Nixon's right back to the White House, and in so doing he is helping to sustain the Nixon administration's image of being a good man.

Or, stated differently, he is other ambitious young hot who, like John Dean, is determined to please the boss in the Oval Office and get ahead in the world. With the advice of a legal ally like Buchen and Becker is it cause for surprise that I stumbled into his present difficulties?

Neither of them has the experience in public life, the at the personal attainments to advise the President on in so delicate and possessed many complicated ramifications. The agreement they negotiated and to which Ford assented is complete sell-out of his interest.

At the very least, Nixon should

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Milan Lit 222,800	YOU SAVE Lit 218,800
Rome Lit 238,400	YOU SAVE Lit 248,800

FRANCE

Game by Another Name Takes Hold

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 11 (UPI)—In France, it is known as *le tric-trac* (which suggests the rattling of dice) and it is usually associated with Louis XIV, Napoleon and, lately, fuddy-duddy old men playing in chic, if dusky, men's clubs.

But now that it is coming back as *le backgammon*, the game shows every sign of sweeping the French market, as it already has the American one.

The Wall Street Journal reported last year that the three Christian best sellers were, in this order, telescopes, binoculars and backgammon boards—the first two because of the comet

Koboutek, which was visible early this year. According to Prince Alexis Obolensky, who launched the fad 10 years ago, the list of backgammon fanciers includes Kirk Douglas, Cary Grant, Diana Ross, Omar Sharif, John Huston ("who even put a backgammon scene in two of his films") and Hugh Hefner ("who would rather play than eat").

France now ranks third after the United States and England, another country with a strong backgammon tradition. "A year ago, you couldn't buy a board in France," the prince said.

"Now, they can be found at Hermès, Gucci and Vuitton." The number of French club members was also down at 300, he added.

Squatter Raids Ice Box
In the Elysée Palace

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP)—A man scaled the iron railing of the Elysée Palace, entered the executive mansion looking for President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, but didn't find him, consumed the contents of a refrigerator and spent the night on a couch in the Silver Salon, authorities disclosed today.

He said his name was Bernard Lheureux, which means happy, and, claiming the French Army owed him some money, came to see the top man about it.

Officials said that the incident occurred last Saturday night. When a valet found the sleeping man on Sunday morning, he ran to notify the guard detail, but they thought he was joking.

Valet Quoted

"I tell you there is a squatter in the Elysée," the newspaper France Soir quoted the valet as yelling.

Police reported that the man said he had wandered around

"By next year, it should more than double."

Baron Armand de Rosnay is about to promote the game at a big open-to-all contest at Maxim's Oct. 7. He is also all set to blanket the market with a backgammon line which includes 16 different boards, ranging from \$30 to \$600, depending on whether they are made of plastic, jeans cloth or leather.

In Europe, backgammon has always been a rich man's game," he said, "and boards were very expensive. I want to make it more democratic."

Just the same, Baron de Rosnay also has the lord-of-the-manner approach with custom-made boards of alligator, shark, elephant skin, hippopotamus and zebra. Those will cost a cool \$1,000.

Baron de Rosnay has already canvassed the American market, which could not resist the idea of a whole line of boards, and, perhaps, the baron's social cachet. Each board bears the baron's crest and his initials in gold (A.R.). The deluxe boards are numbered.

He sells 20,000 a month to a number of stores including Saks, Sakowitz, Bonwit Teller and Neiman-Marcus. In France, he has designed a special model for Dior (who bought 500 of them for a start), which combines leather with the CD fabric that the house uses for its luggage. Dunhill took all of the boards made of jeans fabric. Then Baron de Rosnay has deluxe his-and-hers travel boards that have been snapped up by decorator Willy Rizzo.

The "hiss" travel board looks like a sober, black attaché case. It holds a paper file, a writing pad, a travel folder, a directory and an adding machine. Two gold-circled cups are fitted with a cigar container. All of that un-smoke and, like magic, you have a backgammon board. "Because of the lack of



Baron Armand de Rosnay and boards.

"Hers" is made of rust and beige suede and is frivolous, with a jewelry bag, makeup kit and makeup crayons instead of cigar.

The publisher Hatchette has commissioned Baron de Rosnay to write a book on the subject, the baron said, which will follow a booklet he just finished, recording the first modern backgammon rules in French.

Prince Obolensky, who has written a hefty book in English, offers many reasons why the game should be popular in France. Recalling that it may be the oldest game in existence—perhaps 3,000 years—the prince said that "backgammon is the most narcotic game ever played. I've seen people play as long as three days and three nights. That was in Switzerland." It is very easy to learn, hard to play and it doesn't last long, "from five to seven minutes," he added.

"What came next?" the prince said, "is anyone's guess."

even a beginner can occasionally beat a champion, which makes the game tremendously exciting."

All in all, backgammon shows every sign of being discovered by everybody, but it will be hard to beat the Romans.

"Nero," according to the prince, "is said to have played for as much as the equivalent of \$15,000 a point—the highest stake on record."

The Romans also added the spice of sex to their game. An early version of "strip poker" is depicted on the back of an ancient silver looking glass. A young patrician and a young maid sit partially undressed in front of a backgammon board. A few pieces of clothing lie on the floor nearby. The Latin inscription reads: "I believe I have beaten you."

"What came next?" the prince said, "is anyone's guess."

WAVERLEY ROOT
The Bitterest Fruit of Them All

This bitterest of all edible fruits is probably the colocynth. Brillat-Savarin cited it as one of the two extremes of taste, writing of "flavors . . . from the strawberry to the colocynth."

Iago, referring to Othello's love for Desdemona, predicted (and did everything he could to make the prediction come true): "The food that to him now is as delicious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as ascorb as colocynth." Colocynth, it should perhaps be explained, referred in this case to the sweet pulp of the fruit of *Cuscuta sativa*, this drab little tree; in Shakespeare's time, colocynth was imported into England from Cyprus.

This characteristic of the colocynth has caused it to be called in various places the bitter apple, the bitter cucumber and the bitter gourd. The last is the closest.

The colocynth is a gourd, or perhaps a melon, its nearest relative being the watermelon which is *Citrullus vulgaris*, while the colocynth is *Citrullus colocynthis*.

Bitterness suggests medicine. Many a plant which has possessed few other qualities has entered into the pharmacopoeia for no better reason. Colocynth was used widely in medicine in the 17th century, but not on the basis of its taste alone. It actually is a cathartic (so is *cascara sagrada*). Iago had a one-track mind, the active principle being the same element which accounts for its bitter taste, colocynth.

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It is still used in medicine; fruit meant for this purpose is picked on a small scale.

The seeds are very bitter and violently purgative in their natural state and so require elaborate preparation to make them edible. First they are dried, stuffed into sacks, and trodden to loosen the husks. Next they are winnowed, mixed with the ashes of camel dung, ground on a saddle quern, and winnowed once again. Then they are boiled with tamarind leaves, washed over and over in

cold water, dried, and then stored away. The finished product is usually cooked by roasting. Colocynth flour ground with dried dates is used as a ration on the march.

In French, "colocynth" is a slightly slangy synonym for the head or the brain. *"Méfiez-vous dans le colocynth de toucher à rien d'autre."* wrote: "First of all, get it out of your head not to touch anything."

Yale Library
Is Moving Over
Health Threat

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The 58,000 volumes of Yale University's Art and Architecture Library are to be moved to a site later this week because the health threat posed by asbestos particles falling from

"It falls in microscopic bits," said Robert Kaufman, the library director.

Mr. Kaufman has been in the library only since—and then wearing special goggles—because the fibers apparently aggravate an eye irritation he has. The particles have been linked to two cases of cancer in two users of the library.

The process of making for the art and architecture in an existing Yale library scheduled for completion tomorrow. The books will move with related unbound periodicals, file material and logues.

The university said yesterday that the asbestos condition is cleared up within "the three months" but the architectural material will in its new location at least the end of the school year

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Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1974

Page 9

Iid Planned or German construction

ut Bonn Says Curve

ren't Being Loosened

CONN, Sept. 11 (AP)—The German Cabinet directed Economics and Finance Ministers today to prepare a \$60-million-dollar program of regional and local aid to curb growing unemployment in the construction industry.

Announcing the decision, Economics Minister Hans Friderichs of a news conference the stimulus fund injection does not an general loosening of economic controls which have kept the up-to-date price increase rate at 6.9 per cent for the past two months—high for West Germany but an unequalled low compared with inflation troubling Western countries in the face of massive oil price increases.

Under the program, the federal government will provide the construction industry with orders for \$60 million marks and the governments will supply the remainder.

The aim is to combat unemployment in the construction industry, among the worst-hit sectors in the economic slowdown as the government's anti-inflation measures were first introduced early in 1973.

The program will be prepared within involving all government ministries and state governments at week and will be submitted the Cabinet for approval two weeks from now, Mr. Friderichs said.

Overall unemployment reached 7,000, or 2.3 per cent of the work force, in August, double the earlier level of 22,000, and highest since 1956.

Praising the success of the government's anti-inflation campaign, Mr. Friderichs said he expects an average 1974 inflation of 7.5 per cent and real economic growth of 1.5 per cent, well below last year's 5.3 per cent but better than the zero growth feared immediately after the oil-price explosion early this year.

Medium-term forecasts are uncertain, he stressed, but he added the government now expects a 3.5 per cent real gross national product growth next year.

Inflation levels slightly better than those of 1974, barring unanticipated developments.

Sindona Report Sent to Courts

ROME, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—

The Bank of Italy said today it had sent reports on the activities of two private banks named by Italian financier Michele Sindona to the judicial authorities in Milan.

The banks concerned are Banca Privata Finanziaria and Banca Unione, in which the Vatican has an undivided stake.

The two banks completed a planned merger last month to become Banca Private Italiana.

ilians May Sell Gold a European Market

ONDON, Sept. 11 (AP-DO)—

Local sources have confirmed there is a possibility of selling some of its gold in open community markets in the next two years.

Such sales could be made in connection with a \$2-billion credit line granted by the desبان to the Banca d'Italia. The credit line is guaranteed by the equivalent amount of Italian gold valued at \$1.5 billion.

An authoritative source explained that if Italy should not be able to repay its debt, it has the option of surrendering the credit line and using the funds to repay its debt.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Paramount Has New Movie System

Paramount Pictures Corp. has developed a photographic system that will enable film makers to employ "the most lavish or strangely contrived environments" at a fraction of what they normally would cost. Called Magimatic, and described by Paramount as "the most important technical advancement for the industry since the advent of talkies," the new system utilizes two cameras, one of which views the actions and the other a miniature set. The two images are combined instantaneously, Paramount says, "thus allowing the director, cameraman and actors to view the scene as it occurs." Paramount says that "sets formerly impossible to construct, or simply too expensive, now are available to producers through the use of miniature sets and the Magimatic system." The costs of running some offices had been exceeding the earnings they generated.

Chrysler and AMC Raise Prices

The West German cartel office has dropped its action against Deutsche BP concerning the company's pricing practices. A spokesman for the office says it has also suspended investigations into the price practices of other major oil companies in West Germany. Deutsche BP is a subsidiary of British Petroleum Co. The oil companies were alleged to have abused their strong market positions earlier this year by setting what was said to be excessively high prices for their petroleum products. The cartel office spokesman says action was dropped be-

cause of a change in the situation in the petroleum product market—an apparent reference to the recent drop in petroleum product prices.

N.Y. Broker Reduces Offices

Harris Upham & Co., one of Wall Street's larger retail brokerage houses, has eliminated eight of about 81 offices in recent weeks in an effort to reduce costs. Walter Long Jr., secretary and first vice-president of the firm, declined to comment on whether the firm, like a majority in the securities industry, has been losing money. Its fiscal year ended Aug. 31, and the results were discussed Wednesday at a quarterly board meeting. Like many other firms with large branch office networks, Harris, Upham decided to cut back because for months the costs of running some offices had been exceeding the earnings they generated.

U.S. Germany Ends Oil Price Probe

The West German cartel office has dropped its action against Deutsche BP concerning the company's pricing practices. A spokesman for the office says it has also suspended investigations into the price practices of other major oil companies in West Germany. Deutsche BP is a subsidiary of British Petroleum Co. The oil companies were alleged to have abused their strong market positions earlier this year by setting what was said to be excessively high prices for their petroleum products. The cartel office spokesman says action was dropped be-

Measure Will Raise Costs, Bankers Say

U.S. Tax Ruling Hits Borrowing Abroad

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP-DO)—

Investment bankers are grumbling that a recent U.S. income tax ruling will add significantly to the cost and difficulty of tapping foreign sources of capital, especially Arab oil wealth.

In a little-noticed action late last month, the Internal Revenue Service said it would no longer grant exemptions to certain income-tax requirements aimed at foreign investors.

Previously, these exemptions had been granted routinely to interest payments made by qualified offshore subsidiaries of U.S. corporations.

Thanks partly to the exemptions, multinational companies have raised billions of dollars from foreign investors and banks in recent years. This source of financing for capital-hungry companies has been sharply narrowed, investment bankers say.

"It's an exotic situation, but a very serious one," said David Mulford, a first vice-president in the international department of White, Weld & Co. "Large sources of capital are opening up overseas and, in effect, we're shut our doors on them."

The investment bankers con-

cede the problem is somewhat academic at the moment because the market for the kind of borrowing U.S. companies want to do is all but dead. Interest rates in the international capital market are higher than in the domestic market and lenders are unwilling to make long-term commitments.

But in the past, borrowing in the international long-term market by U.S. companies has averaged \$1 billion to \$2 billion a year and investment bankers expect this "Eurobond" potential to reappear when market conditions improve.

In addition, Mr. Mulford estimates U.S. borrowing from foreign-based banks at "another couple of billion." And he figures foreign sources could supply another \$1 billion a year to new categories of borrowers who were becoming interested in the market—public utilities, for example.

Until last month, U.S. companies could establish offshore finance subsidiaries, many of them headquartered in Curacao, for the specific purpose of borrowing money from foreigners. If they met certain qualifications, these financing vehicles did not come under a long-standing U.S. government requirement that U.S. income taxes must be withheld at the source of payment on dividends and interest received by foreign investors in U.S. securities.

The purpose of the rule is to capture tax payments from foreign payments that have averaged \$200 million annually

Arab Banker Urges Talks on Petrodollars

PARIS, Sept. 11 (AP-DO)—

Further steps on recycling Arab petrodollars through the international banking system must come through political decisions reached in cooperation between oil-producing and oil-consuming nations.

Mohammed Abushadi, chairman of Union des Banques Arabes et Francaises, said today.

Citing recent suggestions that the international banking system might not be able to cope with oil revenue piling up in Arab accounts, Mr. Abushadi said he

5 Charged With Misapplying \$4 Million of Pennsy Funds

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP)—

Two former Penn Central Railroad officers and three other men have been indicted on federal charges of conspiring to misappropriate \$4.2 million in Penn Central funds.

The Justice Department said today that the five were also charged with mail and wire fraud in a 23-count indictment returned by a U.S. district court in Philadelphia yesterday.

The defendants are David Bevan, former chairman of the finance committee and chief financial officer of the now-bankrupt Penn Central Transportation Co.; William Gersbach, executive vice-president of Penn Central; Fidel Goetz, a West German financier who lives in Vaduz, Liechtenstein; Joseph Rosenberg, a Washington, D.C., lawyer; and his brother, Francis.

Mr. Bevan and Mr. Gersbach were charged with actually misappropriating the money.

The indictment charged that from July 1969 until about Nov. 1, 1970, the defendants conspired to misappropriate Penn Central funds through a scheme involving a \$10-million loan from Penn Central obtained from a German bank syndicate.

The defendants allegedly arranged the loan by falsely representing the intended use of the money and then diverting \$4.2 million of the loan to Mr. Goetz through a dummy Liechtenstein company, First Financial Trust.

The Liechtenstein corporation was also named a defendant in

the conspiracy indictment.

"Under the stated terms of such a loan, the loan proceeds were to be used to finance the rehabilitation of rundown railroad cars and equipment used by Penn Central," the indictment said.

Despite that statement, the defendants actually intended to transfer \$4.2 million to Mr. Goetz under his control "for his permanent use instead of applying such portion of loan proceeds for the stated purpose . . .," the indictment charged.

Mr. Goetz was to obtain the money to satisfy a debt which he claimed the Penn Central Transportation Co. owed him, a claim the company disputed, the indictment continued.

The five men were charged with mail fraud and wire fraud for using telegrams and the mail to furtherance of the scheme.

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Dutch Bankruptcies Up

THE HAGUE, Sept. 11 (AP-DO)—

The number of bankruptcies in the Netherlands totalled 1,145 in the first half, up 26 per cent from 1,026 a year earlier, the official statistics agency reported.

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Companies interested by this invitation of competitive bidding can obtain the prequalification forms at the DIRECTION DES TRAVAUX & CONSTRUCTIONS: Villa les Arches, Rue Shakespeare, 16, Guelma (Algiers).

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The delay for submitting the bidding will expire December 6, 1974.

Arab Pressure Put Off Oil Auction by Saudis

By Juan de Onis

TAIN, Saudi Arabia, Sept. 11 (AP-DO)—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia recently called off a large oil auction designed to force a reduction in the world price because of "strong antagonism" toward the measure by other oil producers, according to Saudi government sources.

In return for suspending the auction, the Saudi sources said that Algeria, which had objected to the auction, in a letter to President Houari Boumedienne to King Faisal, had agreed to support the Saudi view that there should be no increase in the posted price of oil before next year.

King Faisal has also sent what Saudi sources called a "strongly worded" message to the Shah of Iran calling for an agreement among the major oil-producing nations to freeze prices.

Iran, which is second only to Saudi Arabia in oil exports, has been a leading proponent of a new round of oil-price increases to offset the loss of purchasing power for oil exporters due to inflation in the industrial countries and rising food prices.

The conflict over oil prices has threatened to tear apart the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, made up of 13 countries that account for 85 per cent of world oil exports.

Last June, in an armistice OPEC meeting in Ecuador, Saudi Arabia blocked a major price increase supported by all other members. The organization is scheduled to meet again in Vienna tomorrow to set prices for the last quarter of this year.

On July 21, during a visit to Saudi Arabia by U.S. Treasury

secretary William Simon, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi minister of petroleum, announced that an auction would be held in August of more than 90 million barrels a day of government-owned oil, for delivery during the last quarter of this year and in early 1975.

The Saudi intention was clearly to put pressure on the world oil market and bring prices down by accepting bids below the present Saudi price for government-owned oil, which is \$1.65 a barrel, or \$10.83.

Retaliation to this threat came

immediately from Kuwait, Iraq and Libya, which have refused to sell oil at less than 93 per cent of the posted price. As a result, Kuwait's production has been cut back to 1.9 million barrels a day from 2.65 million barrels in June, and Libya has reportedly dropped daily production to 1.4 million barrels from 2 million barrels three months ago.

Venezuela has also cut back production to support the present oil price level. Iran has refused bids that did not meet its price of 25,000 barrels a day of government-owned oil.

In addition, Iran, Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, which together produce more than Saudi Arabia's recent daily output of 4.5 million barrels, threatened to counter any Saudi production increase by cutting back their own output by an equivalent amount.

The emissaries and messages from other Arab oil countries reaching King Faisal here in Saudi Arabia's summer capital in the mountains above Jidda show

ed that Saudi Arabia was completely isolated.

Although King Faisal feels that the present oil-price level is detrimental to world economic relations and threatens the political stability of Western countries, he was not prepared to break up OPEC and alienate the Arab oil countries.

Another negative factor from the Saudi standpoint has been the slowdown in reaching an agreement with the four U.S. oil companies that are partners in the Arabian-American Oil Company on 100 per cent control of Aramco by the Saudi government.

Saudi Arabia, which owns 60 per cent of Aramco, is seeking full control. The companies have been offered compensation on the same terms by which they gave up first 25 per cent and then 60 per cent of their concessions.

Bills opened strong following yesterday's late announcement by the Treasury that it was reducing the amount of bills on offer at each of the next two regular weekly auctions to \$200 million.

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Unknown Beats Orioles**anks Nip Red Sox
n Johnson Homer**

STON, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Johnson, making his first strike since being acquired from Texas this week, hit a 13th-inning home run last to give the first place New Yankees a bitterly contested 1 victory over the Boston Red Sox.

Dobson, who was tagged in an unearned run in the first, up four hits in 11 innings, driving his 16th victory at 12 defeats. Sparky Lyle, up in the 13th and earned 14th save.

After Luis Tiant, recipient of

the 15th inning to give Minnesota an 8-7 triumph over Chicago.

Angels 3, Royals 2

At Anaheim, Calif., Joe Lahoud had a bases-loaded triple in a five-run sixth inning and drove in five runs overall to lead California to an 8-2 victory over Kansas City.

Dodgers 1, Braves 0

In the National League, at Atlanta, Don Sutton stopped Atlanta on four hits to record his fifth shutout of the year while hurling Los Angeles to a 1-0 victory. The Dodgers' run was scored on three consecutive singles in the second inning.

Reds 5, Padres 2

At Cincinnati, Pete Rose hit two doubles and a single to lead Cincinnati to a 5-2 victory over San Diego behind the six-hit pitching of Don Gullett. The triumph was the 16th of the season against 10 losses for Gullett, who struck out 11, and left the Reds 3 1/2 games behind the Dodgers in the pennant race.

Expos 5, Mets 4

At New York, Willie Davis hit a two-run homer and Larry Lintz knocked in three runs to give Montreal a 6-4 victory over New York.

Giants 6, Astros 5

At Houston, Tito Fuentes's single in a two-run rally in the 11th inning gave San Francisco a 6-5 victory over Houston.

Major League Standings**NATIONAL LEAGUE****Eastern Division****Pittsburgh****St. Louis****Atlanta****Montreal****New York****Montreal****Chicago****Western Division****Los Angeles****Cincinnati****Atlanta****Montreal****Chicago****St. Louis****Los Angeles****San Francisco****Seattle****San Diego****San Francisco****Chicago****St. Louis****Montreal****Seattle****San Francisco****Seattle****Chicago****St. Louis****Montreal****Seattle****Chicago****St. Louis**

Art Buchwald

Jilted by Jerry

WASHINGTON.—Dear Jerry,
By the time you find this note I will be gone. I don't know how to tell you this, but the honeymoon is over. I guess I should have known it wouldn't last forever, but I didn't think it would end so soon.

How could you do it, Jerry? I believed everything you told me. We were so happy together, and I was so proud when people would point us out and giggle, "They're on their honeymoon."

Buchwald

What a glorious month we had. As far as I was concerned, you could do no wrong. I hung on to every word you said. After my bitter breakup with "you-know-who," I thought you were different. He lied to me and cheated on me and treated me like a fool.

— said I would never fall in love again. And then you came along with your honest face and strong jaw and sincere smile and damned if my heart didn't go flop-flop. ***

I said to myself you were special. You knew right from wrong, and you would never be swayed by a lot of rhetoric and doubletalk. Jerry, you promised me you wouldn't do anything until justice took its course. You told me under the stars as we held hands that the long night-

Italian Police Seize Paintings

PORTOFINO, Italy. Sept. 11. (UPI)—Police today took custody of about 200 paintings and frescoes exhibited in the museum of this Riviera resort town. They said the authenticity of the works of art was in doubt.

The origin of the paintings has been a controversial question among experts ever since the museum opened last March.

One exhibition were 300 frescoes allegedly dating from the 10th century to the Renaissance. The frescoes had been taken from the walls on which they were painted and framed as if oil paintings.

P.S. Don't try to find me.



more was over and we would love each other forever and ever.

Oh, Jerry, what made you change your mind? What happened to all those dreams you had for us?

I know you tried to explain it to me. You said you had to forgive "you-know-who" as an act of compassion because he had suffered enough. But he hasn't suffered half as much as we have, Jerry. Well, never know all the things he did to us. Even now he refuses to admit that he did anything wrong. He keeps talking about mistakes in judgment. They weren't mistakes in judgment, and you know it. They were criminal acts and you had no right to forgive him before we knew what they were.

I'm sorry I sound bitter, Jerry. I don't want to. I guess anyone who's been on a honeymoon and then discovers his mate is not a knight in shining armor would feel the same way.

Sunday, after you told me what you were going to do, I decided to go see Evel Knievel jump over the Snake River in his steam rocket. I thought this would make me forget. But it did just the opposite. As I stared at the rocket, white and blue Sky-Cycle, I thought of us going off into space together.

I could see us flying across chasms and mountains, sharing the danger and thrills that had been so much a part of our honeymoon.

But then as the rocket filled with hot air and the steam built up and the vehicle started lifting off the ramp, something happened. Before it got off, a parachute opened and, instead of streaking out across the canyon, the rocket nosedived and floated head first, crash-landing on the rocky bank of the Snake River.

At that moment, Jerry, I broke into tears. I wasn't crying for Evel—was crying for us. The rocket more than anything symbolized our honeymoon. It looked so beautiful on the pad with all that steam coming out of its nozzles, its nose pointed toward the sky as if to say, "Here I come world, ready or not."

The only trouble, Jerry, with Evel's rocket and your rocket on Sunday about "you-know-who" is that neither one of them would ever fly.—AB.

P.S. Don't try to find me.

PARIS

(IHT).—It is said that F. Scott Fitzgerald made the phrase "the jazz age" his own. Malcolm Cowley, in his recent book, "A Second Flowering," says that the jazz age was a dancing, not a drinking, time, and he suggests that jazz may have influenced Fitzgerald's generation to make France their home. "Jerry carried with it a constant message of change, excitement, escape, with an undertone of sadness, but with a promise of enjoyment somewhere around the corner of next week, perhaps at midnight in a distant country."

The distant country of France may have lost its appeal to writers, but French feeling for jazz keeps shifting along. France's pioneering magazine, *Le Jazz Hot*, is about to celebrate its 40th birthday, to the astonishment of its daredevil founder, Charles Delaunay.

"There were about 100 serious jazz lovers in France," he says. "People thought I was crazy to start a jazz magazine in France in 1933. Before the war, jazz was music to dance by. If there was a Coleman Hawkins playing, they wouldn't have known about it, they just danced."

The first appearances of *Le Jazz Hot* were tentative, irregular and oddly enough, bilingual (French and English). "We thought very naively that as there wasn't much public in France, we could sell all over the world, especially as there were no specialized jazz magazines at the time," says Mr. Delaunay, who shyly admits to having played the drums in his youth. "There was Melody Maker in England and Downbeat started three months before we did, but they were mostly for dance bands."

Cash First

If Delaunay was hopeful, his printers weren't. "At first the magazine came out when it came out. The printers would print without having the cash first, they didn't have much confidence in us. As

soon as one issue was paid for, we'd have to raise money for another one. We'd get musicians together and they'd give a free concert and then we'd have enough for the next issue."

Jazz fans in those days made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. "Before the war—I always return to my epoch—there was no public for jazz in America while in France we went to a jazz concert as if we were going to hear

names. "As in painting, there are no new great personalities," Mr. Delaunay says. "The general level may be improved, but there are no more real individuals."

Jazz today, he says, is like politics. "It's music's engage." Each type has its committee, its fanaticism. It's become a music of contemplation rather than popular music. Between '50 and '80 new jazz LPs come out each month in France." Mr. Delaunay says: "But you don't have any one best seller because there are so many tastes."

"In, say, the 1940s jazz had two main styles, the New Orleans and Dixieland or primitive and swing. And both styles were part of the same family. Then came hot, cool jazz, *le hard jazz, le free jazz*. There are so many kinds now that amateurs must specialize, like stamp or art collectors. You can't even use the word modern, because the meaning depends on which door you are knocking on."

Own Tastie

Mr. Delaunay says his own taste is old-fashioned. "I'm a rieille croate (old fogey) now. I'm aware of it. I have a 20-year-old son who likes everything new. It's logical." He also agrees that *Le Jazz Hot* is a terribly old-fashioned name:

"It's positively Neanderthal," he says. "We thought of changing it, then we decided to keep it as a joke."

The average reader of *Le Jazz Hot* is over 30, but Mr. Delaunay says the young are coming to jazz, too:

"The young, having heard good pop music, realize its connections with jazz just as the best pop musicians do. The young are turning to jazz."

"What I like in jazz is its richness, its diversity," Mr. Delaunay says. "I think it will have a revival. When you look over the history of the 20th century, you can see that no other music has renewed itself like jazz."

"Jazz," he says, "has a magic power."

The Faithful French Feeling for Jazz

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PEOPLE. Raymond the Bagelman Is Back at His Stand

Thousands at New York's City College were no doubt pleased to learn that as of Tuesday, the first day of fall classes, Raymond the Bagelman was back at his old stand, doing a brisk business in front of Shepherd Hall. Raymond, whose full name is Raymond Ebenen Haber, completed 26 years of bagel selling at City College in December, 1971, at which time he was awarded an honorary B.F.A. (Bachelor of Fine Arts) by college officials, who threw in a bronze plaque for good measure. But for most of the fall, 1973, and the spring, 1974, semesters his spot was vacant. "I had a lot of personal problems and I felt that if I couldn't be my regular self, I wouldn't stay on campus," Raymond said on Tuesday. During what Raymond called his "sabbatical," it should be noted, the price of his bagels has risen from 15 to 20 cents.

There she is—Cothran, the new America, drops her pose for a moment

a tour of New Y

through with: "He's Scratch my back." As officials laughed, Polly c

"I'll spit in your eye. W

matter." The bird de

Sattau, could only get

cluck a few times. Ergo, went to Squires and Sa

an associate were fined

A group of Rome i

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SAMUEL J

Dr. Bernard Finch, a

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for murdering

had been told by a M

peals court that he

was really his. Squires claimed

that the bird was stolen

from his home and said

it later in the possession of a

bird dealer, in court charged with

theft. Polly did not cooperate at

first when Squires asked, "Who's a

pretty boy?" The bird barked

like a dog—but then came

the case "as high as

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